



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

United States (taken in winter), the adult is larger, with much more white on wings and tail; the rump is conspicuously and clearly white; the scapulars and extreme forehead are more whitish; and the lower surface is whiter, and more lightly vermiculately barred.

Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa (Pallas). Alaska Yellow Warbler. Two adult males (nos. 4604, 4605), May 16, 1898.

Dendroica coronata hooveri McGregor. Alaska Myrtle Warbler. Two adult males (nos. 4611, 4612), May 7 and 3, 1898.

Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis Ridgway. Alaska Water-thrush. Adult male (no. 4601), May 20, 1901.

Anthus rubescens (Tunstall). American Pipit. Adult pair (nos. 4588, 4589), May 14 and 3, 1898.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor Bonaparte. American Dipper. Adult male (no. 4711), November 15, 1900: large; wing, 95; tail, 49; tarsus, 30.2; culmen, 15; bill from nostril, 12.4.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius (Linnaeus). American Robin. Five skins (nos. 4529-4533), May 3, 5 and 14, 1898, May 8, 1901, and August 19, 1901.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides (Swainson). Northern Varied Thrush. Female (?) immature (no. 4551), September 12, 1900.

Saxicola oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus). Wheatear. Male in first winter plumage (no. 4592), August 18, 1901.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Western Robin at Novato.—On April 25, 1909, we saw several *Planesticus migratorius propinquus* at Novato, Marin County, California. Is not this a rather late date for their presence in this locality?—J. R. PEMBERTON and H. W. CARRIGER, *San Francisco, California*.

The Golden Plover at Coronado.—On January 12, 1908, I came upon a Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*) on the inner bay shore not far from Hotel del Coronado. It was a very bright specimen and was found in the same small cove on the 15th and again on the 20th. On all three occasions it was feeding by itself and was seen perfectly at short range. It could not be found on my next visit to the spot, January 24th.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Santa Barbara, California*.

Brewer Sparrow in Ventura County.—I note a query made in the July number of THE CONDOR regarding the nesting of the Brewer Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) west of the Sierra Nevada, and I submit the following from personal observation.

The first set was taken from a silk oak tree on May 15, 1908, and contained three eggs. This set is still in my possession. The second set was taken from an apricot tree on May 17, 1909, and contained four eggs. This set is now in the possession of Mr. C. W. Crandall of New York.—LAWRENCE PEYTON, *Sespe, California*.

Wilson Phalarope near San Francisco.—On September 9, 1909, I saw an individual of (*Steganopus tricolor*) wading in a shallow Lake near the Cemeteries in San Mateo County, California.—J. R. PEMBERTON, *Palo Alto, California*.

Two Records from Eastern Kansas.—While Mr. Chas. D. Bunker and myself were collecting birds on Washington Creek, eight miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas, November 7, 1908, we secured a single specimen of the Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewisi*). The bird was in an oak tree near an old cabin when Mr. Bunker first saw it. He did not recognize it and shot it, wounding it. The bird flew across a field to the edge of some timber, as I came around the cabin, and I knew it at once. We followed and after a short search discovered the bird, motionless, on the side of a tree, and secured it. It was an adult female in full plumage. The length in the flesh was 266 mm.

On January 9, 1909, we took an adult female Western Robin (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*) from a tree in a hedge, two miles south of the University at Lawrence, Kansas. It was a cold foggy day, and several other robins of the eastern variety were taken, this one however being alone.

Both of these birds were mounted and are now in the collection of the Kansas State University Museum at Lawrence.—ALEX WETMORE, *Denver, Colorado*.

Some Unrecorded Species from Los Coronados Islands, Mexico.—This spring (April 3 to 10, 1909) while collecting on the Coronados, off San Diego, with J. B. Dixon, we secured the following birds new to the Islands.

Circus hudsonius. Marsh Hawk. One female taken April 6.

Aluco pratincola. Barn Owl. One was flushed April 9 from a crevice in the cliffs.

Asio wilsonianus. Long-eared Owl. Dixon flushed one from a low bush on North Island, April 7.

Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea. Burrowing Owl. One female taken April 8.

Selasphorus alleni. Allen Hummingbird. Very common all the week.

Tyrannus vociferans. Cassin Kingbird. A pair stayed about camp for four days.

Icterus bullocki. Bullock Oriole. One male taken; others seen.

Dendroica auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Very common.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. One taken.—A. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California*.

The English Sparrow in Santa Barbara.—I returned to Santa Barbara a few days ago, after an absence of two months, and find today (July 13) a flock of English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) in and about the garden of the Potter Hotel. I have never before seen them here.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Santa Barbara, California*.

Notes on the Nesting of the Western Martin.—A colony of Western Martins (*Progne subis hesperia*) have made their summer home under the eaves of the Hotel Maryland of this city, each year for the past four seasons. The birds are regular summer visitants to the mountains six miles back of Pasadena where they may be seen most any day in the early summer months; but they are uncommon in the surrounding country outside of the colony mentioned. This colony is on a principal thoroughfare, at a height of 60 feet above the street, and is inaccessible. The nests are built in the holes in the concrete trimmings under the broad extended eaves. The year of their arrival brought only a few birds, but each succeeding summer the numbers have increased until now the colony numbers about thirty pairs. As my observations have been entirely with the western form of this species I do not know whether this is a comparatively large or small colony, but it is of interest here from its unusual situation.—PINGREE I. OSBURN, *Pasadena, California*.

The Knot in Southern California.—While duck-hunting at Anaheim Landing, Orange County, California, October 3, 1909, I noticed a good-sized sandpiper flying up one of the sloughs immediately behind a small flock of Western Willets. The former was secured and has since proved to be a male *Tringa canutus*, kindly identified by Mr. J. Grinnell.—CHESTER C. LAMB, *Los Angeles, California*.